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SELECTED TALES.

The Young Wife's Choice.

"So Ellen Osgood has refused Mr Livingston!" said a pretty girl of sixteen to one of her acquaintance, during a morning call. "What *can* be the reason?"

"I do not know, unless it is his well known imperiousness of temper."

"But what is that to a fortune like his? I am sure I should overlook a great many failings in a husband, who could give me the finest house and most splendid carriage in town."

"But, my dear," said her elder friend, "You forget that happiness cannot be purchased with gold. There are sad hearts in fine houses as well as in humble cottages. If there is not mutual love and esteem in the married state, no gay equipage can bring felicity or even afford contentment."

"Ah, you are so old-fashioned in your notions, my dear Miss Thornton, but then sure you are older, and ought to know more than I do. Yet I am sure I should be happier if I was rich!"

"You think so now, my dear, because having loving parents and affectionate friends, your heart has nothing further to ask for in that way; but let your friends be taken from you, let you be alone in the world with no one to cling to, and you will long for some one to love, more than now you long for riches. Affection is all in all to our sex: take care, my dear child, how you fling it away."

"Well, I'm sure I never thought of these things before; but you must be right.—They say Ellen is going to marry young Harry Monckton."

"I am glad to hear it. Harry is in a comfortable business, and can give his wife a neat, though it be a comparatively humble home. Then his character is everything that a wife could wish; his principles are excellent, and his heart in the right place. Altogether, Ellen has made a happy choice."

"Yet still I should think she would occasionally regret her choice, when she sees the rich carriage of Mr Livingston dash by her humble home."

"She will never think of it, my dear."

"Well, I suppose Caroline Willing," said the youthful speaker, after a pause, "will now be Mrs Livingston. She has been trying to get him these two years, they say."

"Caroline is a different girl from Ellen; she has less heart, and places her happiness chiefly in external show. Yet she never seems happy."

"How she will triumph over Ellen."

"But with little cause, my love. Wait for two years and see the result."

Two years had passed away since this conversation. Ellen, meantime, had married, and moved to a neat cottage which her husband had rented on the outskirts of the village. The house was not large, but it was convenient, and every thing within and around was in excellent taste. A pretty garden was attached to the cottage.—This was a source of great pleasure to Ellen, for she was passionately fond of flowers; and every morning, while her husband was absent at his business she might be seen watering her plants, singing with a carol as light as that of the birds who warbled from the neighboring boughs.

Caroline Willing had become Mrs Livingston, and thus obtained the prize for which she had schemed and labored.—Her house was the fine old mansion of the Livingstons, which had been removed and newly furnished on her marriage. Her equipage was the most showy in the place—for the first time since the revolution liveries had been seen in the village. Her cabinet ware, her drawing-room curtains, and her magnificent set of silver, were the talk of the town. But was she happy?—If these things could have bestowed felicity on any one, Caroline would have been happy; but those who saw her faded looks, or who heard her querulous complainings, shook their heads and sighed deeply.

Mr Livingston, it had now become notorious, was a most dissipated man. Idleness, that curse of the rich, had early led him into evil company, and as he had married without love, he now lived without restraint. To the tears of his wife he was indifferent; from her complaints he turned sarcastically away. It was said that he was not only ruining his own health, and destroying his wife's comfort, but squandering his fortune.

It was just two years after the conversation with which our story begins, when the two persons who had participated in that conversation, called together on a morning visit at the mansion of the Livingstons. Everything was in confusion there. Servants were running to and fro, the carriages of two physicians were at the door, and from the upper chambers came loud and successive shrieks, as of some person in mortal agony. The ladies saw that their visit was *mal a propos.*—They soon learned the cause of the confusion. Mr Livingston, the night before, had lost the remnant of his fortune in a gambling house, where a large portion of it had already vanished; he had returned home, locked himself in the room, and blown out his brains with a pistol. His wife was in violent hysterics.

With sad hearts the two friends turned away. Passing up the shaded street, they came to the outskirts of the village and saw before them the neat cottage of Ellen. The garden gate was open, and partially visible from the street was an arbor in which they caught a glimpse of Mrs Moncton. Her work-basket was on the ground at her feet, and a favorite little dog was skipping playfully around her. In her face was calm content and happiness. How different the contrast between the happy young wife and her rival, Mrs Livingston! This reflection arose in the heart of each of the two friends at the same time; their eyes met, and the younger one said,

"You were right when you told me to wait two years! I see now that virtue and affection afford more lasting happiness than wealth and fashion."

The Joys of Home.

O, what is so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying, as the placid joys of home!

See the traveller. Does duty for a season call him to leave his beloved family circle? The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance. It quickens him to diligence; it cheers him under difficulties; it makes him hail the hour which sees his purpose accomplished, and his face turned home; it communes with him as he journeys; and he hears the promise which causes him to hope "thou shalt know also, that thy tabernacle shall be in peace; and thou shalt visit thy habitation and not sin." O, the joyful re-union of a divided family—the pleasures of renewed interview and conversation after days of absence.

Behold the man of science. He drops the labor and painfulness of research, closes his volume, smooths his wrinkled brow leaves his study, and unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, yield to the wishes and mingle with the diversions of his children.

"He will not blush that has a father's heart,
To take in childish play a childish part;
But bends his sturdy back to any toy,
That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy"

Take the man of trade. What reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? What rewards him for so many hours of tedious confinement? By and by, the season of intercourse will arrive, he will be embosomed in the carresses of his family, he will behold the desire of his eyes, the children of his love, for whom he resigns his ease; and in their welfare and smiles, he will find his recompense.

Yonder comes the laborer. He has borne the burden and heat of the day; the descending sun has released him from his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him; one he carries and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See, his toil-worn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats and is satisfied; the evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden; enters again, and retires to rest, and "the rest of a laboring man is sweet, whether he eats little or much." Inhabitants of this lonely, lovely dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort? Peace be to this house.

"Let no ambition mock thy useful toil,
Thy homely joys and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor."

The whole of human virtue may be reduced to speaking truths always, and doing good to others.

[From the New York Spirit of the Times.]

Nathan Spike's First and Last Visit to Portland.

Portland is the all darndest place I ever seed. I was down there in '33, to see a little about my goin' to the legislatoor, and such a rum time as I had, you never heer'd tell on. Did I ever tell you about the ice cream scrape I had?

We answered in the negative, and he resumed.

"Wall I'd been down thar, two or three days, pokin' about in every hole, an' tho't I'd seed every thing thar was to be seed. But one day towards sun down I was going by a shop in Middle street that looked wonderful slick—there was all manner of candy an peppermints an jassamints an what nots at the windows. An then there war signs with goold letters on them, hangin round the door, tellin' how they sold Soda, Mead, an Ice Cream thar. I says to myself, I have heern a good deal about this 'ere ice cream' an now I'll be darned if I won't see what they'r made of. So I puts my hands into my pockets an walked in kinder careless an says to a chap standing behind the counter—

"Do you keep any ice creams here?"

"Yes sir," says he, "how much 'll have?"

"Considered a minit on't says I a pint sir."

The young feller's face swelled out, an he liked to have laughed right out, but after a while he asked—

'Did you say a pint sir?"

"Sartin," says I, "but p'raps you don't retail, so I don't mind taking a quart."

Wall, don't you think the feller snorted right out. Tell yer what, it made me feel sort o'pison, an I gave him a look that made him look sober in about a minit, an when I clinched my fist and looked so at him, (here Mr Spike favored us with a most diabolical expression) he hauled in his horns about the quickest, an handed me a pint of the stuff as perlite as could be. Wall, I tasted a mouthful of it, an found it as cool as the north side o' Bethel hill in January. I'd half a mind to spit it out, but jest then I seed the confectioner chap grinning behind the door which riz my spunk. Gall smash at all, thinks I, I'll not let that white livered monkey think I'm afeared—I'll eat the darned stuff if it freezes my inards. I tell yer what I'd rather skinned a bear or whipped a wild cat, but I went it. I eat the whole in a minit.

"Wal, in about a quarter of an hour I began to feel gripy about here," continued Ethan pointing to the lower parts of his stomach, "an, kept on feelin, no better very fast, till at last it seemed as though I'd got a steam ingen sawin shingles in me. I sot down on a cheer an bent myself up like a nut cracker, thinkin I'd grin an' bear it, but I couldn't set still—I twisted and squirmed about like an angle worm on a hook, at last the chap as 'gin me the ice cream, who had been lookin on snickerin says to me.

"Mister," says he, "what ails yer?"

"Ails me!" says I, "that ere darned stuff of your'n is freezing up my daylights, says I."

"You eat too much, says he."

"I tell yer I didn't, screamed I. I know whats a'nuff an whats too much without askin you, and if you don't leave off snickerin I'll spile your face.

He cottoned right down, and said he didn't mean any hurt, and asked me if I hadn't better take some gin. I told him I would. So I took a purty good horn and left the shop.

"Arter I got out," continued Ethan, "I felt better for a minit or so, but I hadn't gone fur afore the gripes took me agin,' so I went into another shop an took some more gin; then I sot down on the State House steps and there I sot an sot, but didn't feel darned a mite better. I begun to think I was going to kick the bucket, an then I thought of mother and father and of old father's hoss—and when I thought that I should never see em agin, I fairly blubbered. But then I happened to look up an see a dozen boys grinin an larfin at me, I tell yer what, it riz my dander, that had got down below nero, right up again. I sprung at em like a wild cat, hollerin' out that I'd shake their tarnal gizzards out, an the way the little devils scampered was a caution to nobody. But after the 'citement of the race was over, I felt wus agin, and I couldn't help groanin an' screeching as I went along.

At last I thought I'd go to the theatre, but afore I got there the gripes got so strong that I had to go behind a meetin house and holler. Arter a while I got up and went into a shop and eat half a dollar's wuth of biled isters with pickled cowcumbers and wound up with a glass of brandy. Then I went into the theatre and seed the plays, but I felt so tarnally that I couldn't see any fun in em, for I don't think the isters and the cowcumbers done me any good. I sot down laid down, and stood up, but still it went on gripe, gripe. I groaned all the time, and once in a while I was obleeged to screech kinder easy.—Every body stared at me an somebody called out—"turn him out!" once or twice.—But at last just as the nigger Orhello was going to put the piller on his wife's face to smother her, there came such a twinge through me, that I really thought I was bustin up, and I yelled out—"Oh dear! oh scissors!" so loud that the old theatre rung agin. Such a row you never seed: the nigger droped the piller, and Deuteronomy—or what you call her there—his wife, jumped off the bed and run, while every body in the theatre was all in a muss, some larfin some swearin. The upshot of it was, the perlice carried me out of the theatre and told me to make myself scarce.

Wall, as I didn't feel any better I went into a shop close by, an called for two glasses of brandy, arter swallerin it I went hum to the tavern. I sot down by the winder and tried to think I felt better, but 'twas no go, that blessed old ingine was still wallowin away inside; so I went out an eat a quarter's worth of isters an a piece of mince pie. Then I went back an told the tavern keeper I felt kinder sick, and thought I'd take some Caster ile, a mouthful of cold meat and a strong glass of whiskey punch and then go to bed. He got the fixins, which I took and went to bed.

But, tell yer what, I had rather a poor night. Sometimes I wus awake groanin and hollerin, and when I was asleep I'd better bin awake, for I had sich powerful dreams. Sometimes I thought I was skinnin a bear, and then by some hocuspocus twould all change t'other side to, and the tarnal critter would be a skinnen me.

Then, agin I'd dream that I was rollin logs with the boys, and jest as I'd be shoutin out—now—there—here she goes!—every thing would get reversed agin—I was a log and the boys were prying me up with their hand-spikes. Then I'd wake up and screech and roar, then off to sleep agin, to dream that Spanker had run away with me, or that father was whipping me, or some other plagy thing, till mornin.

When I got up I hadn't any appetite for breakfast, and the tavern keeper told me that if I was goin to carry on screaming and groaning as I had the night afore my room was better than my company.

"I hain't said Mr Spike in conclusion, I haint bin to Portland since, but if I live to be as old as Mathusalem, I shall never forget that all-fired ice cream."

The Company of Books.

It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds; and these invaluable communications are in the reach of all. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their soul into ours.—God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant, and the dead and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter and take up their abode under my roof—if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakespeare to open to me the worlds of imagination—the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship; and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from the best company where I live. Nothing can supply the place of books. They are cheering or soothing companions in solitude, illness, and affliction. Let every man, if possible, gather some good books under his roof.—*Channing.*

The Society of Ladies.

It is, in our opinion, next to impossible for a young man to make a tolerable appearance in the world, without mingling in the society of virtuous and intelligent females. Their influence is almost incalcuable. And had we a brazen trumpet through which we were to impart important advice to all the young men in the world, we would say to them, cultivate the society and acquaintance of virtuous and intelligent ladies. They will give finish and gracefulness to your manners which can hardly be obtained in any other way. We say then again, seek their society.—*Manchester Messenger.*

"John, are you a good boy?"

"Yes, I 'spose I is one of the kinds of goods. Mother used to say there was two kinds—the good for something, and the good for nothing. And I rather guess I belongs to the good for nothing, from all appearances."

Woman and Marriage.

I have speculated much on matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of the gay circles, married—as the world says—well! Some have moved into costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their fine furniture and their splendid arrangements for happiness, and they have gone away and committed them to the sunny hopes, cheerfully and without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for the young, and at such times I am carried away by similar feelings. I love to get unobserved into a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiliing face and her soft eyes moving before me in their pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the now unforbidden tenderness, and how thrilling the unforbiden kisses, and the beautiful endearments of wedded life, will make even their parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowd and the empty mirth and of the gay, to each other's quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature, who blushes even now at his hesitating caresses, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come home; and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself, in her young and unshadowed beauty.

I go forward for years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow and her girlish graces ripened into dignity, and bright loveliness chastened affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye as he shows her the same fervent love and the delicate attentions which first won her, and fair children are grown up about them, and they go on full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die! I say I love to dream thus when I go to give the young bride joy. It is the natural tendency and feeling touched by loveliness, that fears nothing for itself, and if I ever yield to darker feelings, it is because the light of the picture is changed. I am not fond of dwelling upon such changes, and I will not minutely now. I allude to it only because I trust that my simple page will be read by some of the young and beautiful beings who move daily across my path, and I would whisper to them, as they glide by, joyously and confidently the secret of an unclouded future.

The picture I have drawn above is not peculiar. It is colored like the fancies of the bride, and many, oh! many an hour will she sit with her rich jewels lying loose in her fingers, and dream such dreams as these. She believes them too, and she goes on for a while undeceived. That evening is not too long while they talk of plans for happiness, and the quiet meal is still pleasant with delightful novelty of mutual reliance and attention. There comes soon however, a time when personal topics become bare and wearisome, and slight attentions will not keep up the social excitement. There are intervals of silence, and detected symptoms of weariness, and the husband first, in his manhood, breaks in upon the hours they were to spend together. I cannot follow it circumstantially. There come long hours of unhappy restlessness, and terrible misgivings of each other's worth and affection, till by and by, they can conceal their uneasiness no longer, and go out separately to seek relief, and lean upon a hollow world for support which one who was their lover and friend could not give them!

Heed this, ye who are winning by your innocent beauty, the affections of high-minded and thinking beings! Remember that he will give up the brother of his heart with whom he has had, ever, a fellowship of mind—the society of his cotemporary runners in the race of fame, who have held with him a stern companionship—and frequently, in his passionate love, he will break away from the arena of his burning ambition, to come and listen to the voice of the charmer. It will bewilder him at first, but it will not long, and then you think that an idle blandishment will chain the mind that has been used, for years to an equal communion? Think you he will give up, for a weak dalliance, the animating themes of men, and the search into the mysteries of knowledge? Oh! no, lady, believe me—no! Trust not your influence to such light fetters! Credit not the old-fashioned absurdity that woman's is a secondary lot, administering to the necessities of her lord and master! It is a higher destiny I would award you. If your immortality is as complete and your gift of mind as capable as ours, I would charge you to water the undying bud, and give it a healthy culture, and open its beauty to the sun, and then you may hope, that when your life is bound with another, you will go on equally, and with a fellowship that shall pervade every earthly interest!

The Old Bachelor's Register.

At 16 years, incipient palpitations are manifested towards the young ladies.

17. Blushing and confusion occur in conversing with them.

18. Confidence in conversing with them is much increased.

19. Is angry, if treated by them as tho' a boy.

20. Betrays great consciousness of his own charms and loveliness.

21. A looking-glass becomes indispensable in his room.

22. Insufferable puppyism is exhibited.

23. Thinks no woman good enough for him.

24. Is caught unawares by the snares of Cupid.

25. The connexion broken off, from self conceit on his part.

26. Conducts himself with an air of superiority towards her.

27. Pays his addresses to another lady, not without hope of mortifying the first, however.

28. Is mortified and frantic at being refused.

29. Rails against the fair sex in general.

30. Seems morose and out of humor in all conversations on matrimony.

31. Contemplates matrimony more under the influence of interest than formerly.

32. Begins to consider personal beauty in a wife not so indispensable as he formerly did.

33. Still retains a high opinion of his attractions as a husband.

34. Consequently has no idea but he may still marry a chicken.

35. Falls violently in love with one of seventeen.

36. *Au dernier desepoir*, another refusal.

37. Indulges now in every kind of dissipation.

38. Shuns the best part of the female sex.

39. Suffers much remorse and mortification in so doing.

40. A fresh budding of matrimonial ideas but no spring shoots.

41. A nice young widow perplexes him.

42. Ventures to address her with mixed sensations of love and interest.

43. Interest prevails, which causes much cautious reflection.

44. The widow jilts him, being as cautious as himself.

45. Becomes every day more averse to the fair sex.

46. Gouty and nervous symptons begin to appear.

47. Fears what may become of him, when old and infirm.

48. Thinks living alone irksome.

49. Resolves to have a prudent young woman as a housekeeper and companion.

50. A nervous affection about him, and frequent attacks of the gout.

51. Much pleased with his new housekeeper as nurse.

52. Begins to feel some attachment to her.

53. His pride revolts at the idea of marrying her.

54. Is in great distress how to act.

55. Is completely under her influence, and very miserable.

56. Many painful thoughts about parting with her.

57. She refuses to live any longer with him *solo.*

58. Gouty, nervous and billious, to excess.

59. Feels very ill, sends for her to his bed-side and intends espousing her.

60. Grows rapidly worse, has his will made in her favor and makes his exit.—*Ex. Paper.*

An Angel.—The Duke of Roquelaure while on a journey, met at a ball at Toulouse, a young lady of surprising beauty. He could not forget her, and sent by a confidential friend to say she was the possessor of his heart, and he would give fifty thousand louise d'ors for one hair from her eye-brow. "Take my compliments to the duke," replied the lively lady, "and tell him I do not retail, but since I have been so happy as to please him, he may have the whole for that sum."

Persons who are always innocently cheerful and good humored, are very useful in the world—they maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper among all who live around them.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Anti-renters have held a State convention at Albany, and propose the following remedies for grievances:—

1st. A law taxing the rents issuing out of real estate in the towns where the real estate is situated.

2d. A law abolishing the legal remedy of distress for rent.

3d. A law prohibiting the creation of any leasehold estate for a term exceeding 20 years.

4th. A law allowing a tenant in all suits upon leases in perpetuity, for life or for a term exceeding twenty years, to show want of title in the grantor and thereby defeat a recovery.

5th. A law prohibiting the devise of leasehold estates, but requiring them to be divided among heirs according to the general law of descents.

It is said that Alexander H. Everett has recovered his health and will proceed on his mission to China this spring.

At East Burke, Vermont, on the night of the 25th ult., a small house was overwhelmed by an avalanche of earth from a high and very steep bank in its rear, which had become disengaged, from the loose condition in which the frost left it, assisted by a severe storm.

The house was occupied by Mr Charles Newell and his wife, both aged and decripid people. Their bodies were taken from the ruins as they lay in their bed, and they were evidently suffocated by the mud and water, with which they were found covered.

Thomas Ritchie, jr., charged with the murder of John H. Pleasants, has been acquitted, and all the parties connected with the affair declared not guilty.

There are at present three new expeditions about to start for California—one from Ft. Smith on the Arkansas, of about 1000 souls, under the charge of Leavall, and another under the command of Major Russell of Missouri, embracing many emigrants from Kentucky, and another under the guidance of Mr Grayson, who leaves Independence, Missouri, on the 14th of April, for the valley of Sacramento, in No. California.

Among the first duties of the New Circuit Judge (Strong) will be the trial of Polly Bodine, which commences at Newburg on Monday next. The Courier remarks that it is a circumstance scarcely to be credited, and yet indubitably true, that the resignation of two Circuit Judges have actually been accelerated by the dread of having to sit on the trial of this woman, a duty more tedious and trying than any which has fallen to the lot of Circuit Judges in ordinary times.

Look out for Counterfeit's on the Cumberland Bank, Rhode Island. The following is a full description of the spurious notes: "5's letter A. Vignette, a female in the foreground, with a sheaf of wheat. A train of cars in the distance. Signed Geo. Cook, Cashier; A. Rallen, President. Paper poor, and engraving very badly executed."

The trial of Tirrell for Arson, has been assigned by the Supreme Court to take place in June next, and the parties notified that they must hold themselves in readiness at that time.

A Magnetic Telegraph is about to be established between Boston and Portland, via. Haverhill and Dover. Another branch is also in contemplation through Salem, Newburyport and Portsmouth.—

A specimen of very beautiful dark green semi-transparent serpentine, which was taken from a ledge in the town of Florida, in Berkshire county, has been shown in Boston. The stone is of very fine quality, very hard, and takes a beautiful polish. It was taken from an immense mountain, from various parts of which similar specimens have been promiscously taken. It is situated east of the Green Mountains, on the banks of Deerfield river. The quantity of this material, in such an immense mass, must be inexhaustible. It can be worked cheaper than Granite—and is a beautiful article for chimney pieces, window caps, &c. It is supposed that it will take a polish as fine as the best Italian marble.

In the U. S. District Court, at Boston, His Honor Judge Woodbury delivered a very learned and elaborate opinion in the case of Towne and Talbot, in Equity, *vs.* Smith. This was a case arising under the Massachusetts Insolvent Law, and the point to be decided was whether a discharge under that law was binding upon a citizen of New York. The bill in this case was brought to obtain an injunction on a suit brought by the defendant, a citizen of New York, in the U. S. Court, for the district of Massachusetts, in which he attached property of the maker of a note. The Court dismissed the bill, thus giving to a foreign creditor an advantage over citizens of Massachusetts, in which he attached property of the maker of a note.—The Court dismissed the bill, thus giving to a foreign creditor an advantage over citizens of Massachusetts. The fate of many citizens now pending has hung upon this decision.—*Jour. Com.*

There were seven hailstorms at Edenton, N. C. on the 24th ult.

On Sunday night 22d ult., at 45 minutes past 12 o'clock, an earthquake was felt by the inhabitants of Maysville, Ky. There were two concussions, scarce five seconds intervening, and the houses shook perceptibly. A gentleman who resides at an elevation of nearly four hundred feet above the Maysville bottom, says that the shocks at his house were more severe than any that have occurred since the memorable earthquakes of 1811–12.

NEGRO DOGS.—The following advertisement flourishes in an Alabama paper:—

NEGRO DOGS.

"The undersigned having bought the entire pack of Negro dogs, (of the Hays and Allen stock,) he now proposes to catch run away negroes. His charges will be $3 per day for hunting, and $15 for catching a runaway. He resides three and a half miles north of Livingston, near the lower Jone's Bluff Road. WM. GEMBRILL.

Nov. 6 1845—6m.

THE MORMONS.—The following is an extract from an article in the Springfield (Illinois) Register:—

A Mormon writer in that paper last week, under suitable disguise, gives us, as he says, the condition of the Mormons two weeks since. On the third of March, he estimates that 4,500 Mormons had left Nauvoo and vicinity for the West, or dispersed to other parts. The main body, for the West, is led by the twelve. The completion of the works of the temple is not abandoned. An organization is left to complete the work. After the emigrants have all left Nauvoo, the writer supposes that about 1100 Mormons will be left.

PALMER SENTINEL.

Palmer Depot, April 16, 1846.

JUDGES' SALARIES.—It must be remembered that one of the political parties of this State, recently obtained ascendancy in the Government of the Commonwealth, by their advocating the principle of low salaries, and greater economy in the administration of Government affairs.—Among the leading spirits of that party was Mr Tarbell of Pepperell, who from his situation as a member of the House for years previous, enjoyed a privilege which he was not slow to improve of "gaining to himself a name" by continually agitating the subject, which, with the people was decidedly popular—of low salaries. From its legitimate paternity a measure called "Tarbell's Bill" was passed the legislature of '43, diminishing the salaries of all the officers of the State, from Governor down to the Judge of Probate for the county of Dukes—saving to the citizens of the State individually, a little less than the enormous sum of 4 cents per annum. Still the measure was and is decidedly popular,—economy in State affairs is as meritorious as it is in the domestic affairs of individuals.—Many officers in our State enjoyed exorbitant salaries, when governed by the duties they performed,—but a fault was committed, we think in the passage of that measure, in the indiscriminate reduction of the salaries of all the officers at a certain per centage on the amount received, without regard to the amount of business, of the different officers, or the talent, and time required to perform it.

Thus the salaries of the Judges of our Supreme and Common Pleas Courts, were reduced to an amount insufficient as a remuneration for a discharge of the duties of the office. We conceive a difference between an exhorbitant salary, a low salary and a just salary. A station should command a salary proportioned to the responsibility of the place, and the abilities necessary to discharge its duties. Hence we believe the Legislature of 1843, in their devotion to the interest of the Commonwealth erred in reducing the salaries of the Judges of our civil tribunals. A man's talent is his capital to be measured according to its capacity, and if the Commonwealth employs Judges of profound Juridical learning as, its interest, dignity and honor requires that it should, it should handsomely remunerate the employed.—For our Supreme Courts it requires men of superior learning;—for our Common Pleas we ought to have men of equal capacity. It tends to lessen litigation. The citizen wants confidence in the Judge—the citizen wants to rely upon the Judge's decision—his confidence should be abiding and from decisions there will be fewer appeals—fewer exceptions. With the Law Givers rests the welfare of the State.

While we would give the Judges of these Courts whose duties call them over every portion of the Commonwealth, and requires all their attention and time, a respectable remuneration we would be slow in increasing the salaries of other officers of the Commonwealth, to the amount allowed previous to the reduction of '43.—"The laborer is worthy of his hire," and no more, whether employed by the State or individuals.

RITCHIE ACQUITTED.—The New York Commercial of Monday evening, of last week, announces the acquittal of Thomas Ritchie, Jr., charged with the murder of John H. Pleasants; and farther, that all the parties connected with that infamous affair, had been declared not guilty.

The steamer Patriot bound to New Orleans, sunk in the Mississippi, having on board 1100 bales of cotton.

ATTENTION, GIRLS.—*Ye who want to see Natural Curiosities, now is your time!*—The Caddo Gazette states that the young men in that town are continually growling because of the scarcity of girls—marrying girls.

There's *one* or two in Windham, N. H., Mr Gazette. We talk of going that way one of these days.—*Palmer Sentinel.*

Come to Cabot Mr Sentinel, and we will introduce you to at least a *dozen* girls who *wish* to be married. They are pretty, your Windham girls ain't a touch to them.—*Cabotville Offering.*

A friend at our side says *she guesses* (she's a Yankee) you would'nt say so if you could see her. What do you think of that? We will wait upon her over there Mr Offering, and if you don't pronounce her one of the loveliest of human beings, then we forfeit our Beaver. Away with your Cabot girls.

THE OUTSIDE contains some instructive pieces. The poetry is excellent—it was copied by B. TIFFANY, ESQ., of Southbridge, from memory. Jonathan Spike's first and last visit to Portland, is excellent for one who is troubled with the blues.

RAILROAD TO BARRE.—A bill has been reported in the Legislature, allowing the Western Railroad company to construct a branch from West Brookfield to Barre.—It is perhaps the best way the people can have in the western part of the county, of reaching the New York and Boston markets.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Advices from Montevido have been received to January 9th, and Buenos Ayres to the 5th. On the 21st Dec. the French and English Ministers Plenipotentiary protested against the Argentine decree which had outlawed the merchant vessels proceeding up the Parana with the allied fleets. President Rosas sent in his message to the Legislature on the 27th Dec., and urges the propriety of demanding indemnification from France and England, for the outrages being committed upon the Argentine territories. He speaks of the United States in terms of praise and admiration, and alludes to the rejection of our proffered mediation by the English and French Plenipotentiaries. The allied fleets appear to have gained no new advantages. The war is at a stand for the present, with the exception of a few skirmishes. Reinforcements have been ordered from England and France.

ANOTHER PROJECT.—In England a project has been started for the transportation of laden ships of 1000 tons, from the Mersey to Manchester, by the means of a railway. Plans have been drawn and submitted to the public, which appear quite plausible. The cost is estimated at £3,000,000. It is a common thing on the Pennsylvania railroads, to see three or four large canal boats with all hands on board, drawn by one locomotive.

BURGLARS.—A gang of burglars made a descent on the houses of various citizens in Greenbush, N. Y., on Saturday the 4th inst. The rascals took a watch and some spoons from the house of Mr Aiken, which was all the booty they obtained. Notwithstanding several of the dwellings were guarded by fierce watch dogs, no alarm was given.

GOLD DUST.—The trading party which arrived at St. Louis from Santa Fe, brought with them $15,000 in gold dust, with which they are bound East to purchase goods.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—We learn that the President of the Albany and Utica Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company has contracted for the construction of a line from Albany to New York; that it is to be completed in ninety days, and that the line from Utica to Buffalo, through on the route of the railroad, is to be completed in a shorter period of time.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—The Hon. Abbot Lawrence, in his third letter on the Tariff, contributes some interesting facts in reference to the consumption of raw cotton in the United States. Since 1816, a period of twenty-nine years, the amount consumed has increased from 11,000,000 to 176,300,000 lbs.—more than *sixteen fold.*—During the same period the increase of consumption in Great Britain has been from 88,000,000 to 560,000,000 lbs.—less than *seven fold.* We manufacture more cotton than France, and quite as much as 60,000,000 Germans.

Seven hundred and eighty-one brick houses, and four hundred and sixty-five frame ones, were built in Cincinnati, during the year 1845.

A copper mine has been discovered in Massachusetts, within about two miles of the Lynn Depot. The shares are held at $200.

FROM TEXAS.—The last accounts from Texas are to the 24th inst. The Legislature was in session, occupied with matters of mere local interest. A resolution had been offered in the House of Representatives, instructing the Senators of Texas in Congress to vote for giving the "notice" to Great Britain.—*Traveller.*

For the Palmer Sentinel.

Oregon.

NUMBER XI.

Deeds conveying the Northern part of the Territory to Spain, and to citizens of the United States.

It has been stated, and truly stated, that the most material acts giving strength to the American claim, particularly to the country north of the valley of the Columbia, have been by persons informed of them artfully concealed from public view. This treacherous thing has been done to sustain private interests; and also, to afford Great Britain a pretext for a claim, and to give plausibility to her unjust pretensions. Of two conflicting claims; in proportion as one is weakened the other is strengthened—as one loses, the other gains the confidence of the people. In this way, their relative value and importance have been made to appear more equal; hence, Great Britain persists in assumptions entirely unsustained by reason. Her diplomatic personages seeing we had given no better basis to our claim than discoveries, explorations and John J. Astor's trading establishment; assumes similar acts with the present joint occupancy, as the basis of theirs. Their claim they assert, "whether to the whole or to any particular portion of the Oregon territory, is at least as *good* as that of the United States; but had Great Britain instead of Spain, began to colonize the northern part of Oregon; and instead of the undersigned, a faithful citizen of the United States, commenced the colonization of the southern part; and furthermore, had she, instead of Spain, and Captain J. Kendrick and the Boston Company, acquired the Indian title, the best possible title to an extensive portion of the territory, would they not have thought theirs to be *better—exclusive—"unquestionable* to the whole country."

The Oregon question would not have had a single debateable point, had there been set forth in the argument our best grounds of claim—such acts as alone constitute a valid claim, and, in which are recognized a perfect title.

Our negotiators, wise statesmen, true Americans, unconscious of doing wrong to the country; but deceived by men pretending to investigate truth, have rested the claim wholly on transactions which, viewed in the most favorable light, are of doubtful avail—transaction which, it would seem, tend rather to abrogate than to furnish rights of domain and empire.

Among the important transactions so unwisely suppressed, are the deeds to which I have just referred. My present purpose is to present the evidence of them, and briefly demonstrate their validity.

The deed executed in 1792, to the king Spain by Maquinna and his subordinate chiefs, was witnessed by Captain Magee and Mr Howell, the latter an Episcopal clergyman who went out to write a history of Kendrick and Gray's voyages. I have no particular knowledge of the extent of territory conveyed to his Catholic Majesty; but have reason to believe, it was all that northern portion of Quadra's Island, which had not been previously sold to Kendrick. It was a bona fide transaction. So spoken of by Capt. Ingraham on the 200th page of his journal, a copy of which is in the archives of the State Department; and by Captain Kendrick in his letter to Mr Jefferson, which is in the same place with the above journal. It was, doubtless, given by the natives as testimony that Great Britain had no vested rights in their country, and that Spain had been chosen as their guardian nation. It was accompanied with a declaration that no lands had been sold to the British subject Mr Meares, or to any other person except Captain J. Kendrick. This American citizen in the year 1791, purchased of the Indians on the coast between Bulfinch harbor and Fuca's Straits, and on Quadra's Island six large tracts of land; five for himself and one as large as all the others for the company in whose employment he was acting.

The following are true copies of the descriptive parts of the five deeds:—

Deed to John Kendrick, July 20, 1791.

A certain Harbor in said Nootka Sound, called *Chastactoos*, in which the brigantine Lady Washington lay at anchor on the 20th July, 1791, with all the land, rivers, creeks, harbors, islands, &c., within nine miles north, east, west, and south of said harbor, with all the produce of both sea and land appertaining thereto: Only the said J. Kendrick does grant and allow the said Maquinnah to live and fish on the said territory as usual. The above named territory known by the Indian name *Chastactoos*, but now by the name of *Safe Retreat Harbor.*

MAQUINNA, his ✕ mark. [L. S.]
WARCLASMAN, his ✕ mark. [L. S.]
HANNOPEE, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
(Three others.)

Witnesses—John Williams, John Redman, Wm. Bowell, Jno. Stoddart, Thos. Foster, John Barber, James Crawford, Charles Pymm, Florence McCarty, Wm. Bowles, Jno. Maud, Jr., Robert Green, Jno. Porter.

A true copy from the original deed.
Attest, J. HOWELL.

Deed to the same, August 5, 1791.

A certain Harbor in said Abasset, called by the natives *Chenerkintan*, in which the brig Lady Washington lay at anchor, Aug. 5, 1791, which is situated in latitude 49 deg. 50 m. N. and long. 127 deg. 8 m. W. on the north side of the Sound Ahasset, being a territorial distance of eighteen miles square, of which the harbor of Chenerkintan is the centre, with all the lands, minerals, &c. (as in former deed.) Signed by

NORY-YOUK, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
APPULS, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
ISSULES, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
HAW-WITT-PARSUM, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
Witnesses as before.

Deed to the same, August 5, 1791.

A certain Harbor in New Chattel, called by the natives *Hootsee-ess*, but now called Port Montgomery, in which the brig Lady Washington lay at anchor, August 2, 1791, and is situated in latitude 49 deg. 46 m. N. and long. 127 deg. 2 m. W., on the south side of the Sound of Ahasset, now called Massachusetts Sound, being a territorial distance of eighteen miles square, of which the harbor of Hoot-see-ess, alias Port Montgomery, is the centre; with all the lands, &c.

TARASSON, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
WASCALIMMIS, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
QUATAN, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
CLAKISHUPPA, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
Witnessed as above.

Deed to John Kendrick, August 6, 1791.

The head of Nootka Sound, call by the natives *Tashees*, being a territorial distance on an east and west line from the mouth of the Straits which led to Ahasset Sound, now called Massachusetts Sound, with the land nine miles round said Tashees, together with all mines, &c. &c.

CAARSHUCORNOOK, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
HANNOPEE, his ✕ mark. (L. S.]
Witnesses as above.

Deed to the same, August 11, 1791.

A territorial distance of eighteen miles north, eighteen miles south, eighteen miles east, and eighteen miles west of the village called by the natives *Opisitar*, which village is to be the centre of the said territorial distance, with all the lands, &c., Opisitar being in latitude 49 deg. 10 m. long. 126 deg. 2 m. The above territory known by the name of Clyoquot.

WICKANINISH, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
TOOTISCOZITTLE, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
YEASSLUAR, his ✕ mark. (L. S.)
(Three others.)

On all these lands, was reserved to the Indians, a right to live, and hunt as usual. *Situation* and *extent* of the several tracts.

The first is the south-eastern part of Kendrick's Island, which forms the westerly side of Nootka Sound. It is a square—18 miles on each side.

The second lies on the north side of Ahasset or Massachusetts Sound, which is the northern entrance into Nootka Sound—a square which is 18 miles on each side.

The third is on the south side of Ahasset Sound—a square which is 18 miles on each side.

The fourth lies on a north-eastern arm of Nootka Sound called Tashees, and is all the territory encompassed by a circle whose diameter is 18 miles.

The fifth lies on the north side of Clyoquot bay—a square which is 36 miles on each side. The village Opisitar, lat. 49° 10 m. is in the centre.

The sixth comprises the lands bought in behalf of the company. It is all such parts of Quadra's Island as were not included in the deeds to Kendrick and the king of Spain. It also, embraces the possessions of Tatooche and other chiefs, living between the 47th parallel and Fuca's Straits.

All the purchases are comprehended on that portion of the Oregon territory, which is bounded on the west by the ocean, on the north and east by the northern and southern arms of Fuca's Sea, and on the south by Chickeltz river which is near the 47th parallel.

These lands were purchased of the native proprietors in good faith, and fair dealing with them, as is abundantly evident from testimony which will be given in the next article.

HALL J. KELLEY.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—Henry Clapp Jr. Editor of the Lynn Pioneer, has been sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the common jail, for a libel upon a Lynn Justice. We believe the libel consisted in saying that a rich criminal stood a better chance than a poor one, with the said Justice. We wonder if sixty days' imprisonment will alter friend Clapp's opinion, or make libelious remarks less true? Unless we are hugely mistaken, there will be an "after Clapp" to this question yet.—*N. E. Washingtonian.*

A lad named David Sherman, employed in the Bridgeport, Ct., Post Office, has been arrested for purloining money from letters. The sum missed from letters which should have arrived at the New Haven Post Office, is about $800, though the precise amount is unknown.

A murderous affair recently occurred in the course of a legal examination before a magistrate in St. Mary's Md., on the 2d inst., in which a young lawyer shot Geo. G. Ashcomb, Esq., with a pistol.

A Mr Whitney and lady, of Linconville, were drowned on Tuesday last, in crossing from Castine to Linconville, in an open boat. The body of Mrs. Whitney was picked up in or near Saturday Cove, but her husband has not been found.

LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

A SERMON.—The following sermon will suit any preacher, and can be adapted to any audience, at any time, and at any place.

Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward.—*Job.*

Brethren, I shall divide my discourse into, and consider it under, the following heads—

1st, Man's ingress into the world.

2d, his progress through the world.

And thirdly, and lastly, his egress out of the world.

1st, Man's ingress into the world is naked and bare.

2d, His progress through the world is trouble and care.

And thirdly, and lastly, his egress out of the world is nobody knows where.

To conclude, if we do well here, we shall do well there.

I can tell you no more, if I preach to you a whole year.

If you *beat* me, I will call out the soldiers says the drum.

What is the reason a lady can't whistle? Because she can never cease talking long enough.

Did you ever know an individual to fail in business who didn't live better and have more money afterwards?

Did you ever see a female who was'nt as savage as a meat axe, if she could'nt dress as well as her neighbor?

No courting can succeed which is not done *sigh*-entifically.

After me is manners, as the fellow said when he walked before the dancing master.

Ignorance is preferable to error; he is nearer to truth who believes nothing, than he who believes what is wrong.

Pa what is a *spirit-stirring speech?* Observations made while preparing one's toddy, my child.

Pa, is dogs got wings?

Wings!—no child—dont you know better than that?

Why, thunder and scissors, Pa—there paper says a big dog *flew* at a man and bit him—so I guess dogs *is* got wings, too.

CURIOUS FACT.—A farmer in Vermont last season was behind all his neighbors in cutting the grass in his meadows. At night some waggish boys went into one of his meadows and cut down all the grass in it. They also went into his potato patch and cut a few swathes in it. At the time of digging the potatoes they were found rotten *except where the boys had cut off the tops*, and there they were all found good and sound. This would seem to show that the disease begins at the tops, and it suggests as a means of saving a crop the cutting of the tops as soon as the tops begin to die.

A Western Justice of the Peace, ordered a witness to "come and be sworn." He was informed that the person was deaf and dumb. "I don't care," said the Judge, passionately, "whether he is or not—here is the U. S. Constitution before me; it guarantees to every man the *right* of speech, and so long as I have the honor of a seat on this bench, it shall neither be violated or envaded.

What the Constitution guarantees to a man, he should have, I reckon."

An Indian, at an English dinner at Sarat, expressed his surprise, by loud acclamation, on seeing a vast quantity of froth ooze out of a bottle of porter as soon as the cork was drawn. Being asked what surprised him, he replied, "I don't wonder at all that the froth comes out of the bottle, but how did you contrive to squeeze it all in?"

A curious instance of the influence and association of ideas, imagination and memory, is related in the case of Descartes. He passionately loved a girl who squinted, and was always affected with strabismus when speaking of her.

Dr Mott advises young graduates to make a large pocket on one side of their coat to receive the insults they will get when they commence the practice of medicine, and a very small one on the other side to hold the money that will come into them.

A petition was presented to the House of Representatives of Mississippi, praying the passage of an act legalizing a lottery for the purpose of completing the cathedral at Natchez. Mr McCaughan opposed the petition; saying "he had no objection to the erection of a church to worship our Savior in, but he was opposed to calling on the DEVIL TO BUILD IT."

A milkman should always know where to find pure water.

A man who paints ladies' portraits sho'd never be remarkably handsome.

A lawyer should never be scrupulously honest.

An old maid should never be asked her age, a bachelor should never tell his.

I speak within bounds as the prisoner said to the jailor.

What did Adam first say to Eve? Oh, dear.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Monday, April 6.

In the Senate the House Bill for the payment of deposits and wages of married women, was amended and ordered to a third reading.

In the House a bill was discussed for the purpose of abolishing all laws for the support of State paupers, from the State Treasury, except lunatics, and making it the duty of every city and town to *maintain all paupers* residing in that town, whether they belong to the State or not; also raising the capitation tax on alien passengers to *three* dollars, and that one-half of the money received as the capitation tax by any city or town, may be applied to its own use, and the other half paid to the Commonwealth; the law to go into operation on the 1st of May next.

A bill concerning arson was next discussed and refused a third reading.

Tuesday, April 7.

In the Senate the house bill providing for the payment of the wages and deposits of married women, was discussed, amended and then passed to be engrossed—33 to 4.

In the House a bill establishing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judge that shall be hereafter appointed, at $2500 per annum, was rejected by a vote of 123 to 93.

Wednesday, April 8.

In the Senate resolves were passed in relation to granting permits to cut down timber on the public lands; concerning the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

In the House an order was adopted that the Secretary-at-Arms be directed to sell all useless furniture, &c., about the State House.

The bill changing the time of assessing taxes in the city of Boston, was rejected by a vote of 31 to 135.

The House then took up the bill in addition, concerning the Militia, imposing certain restrictions, &c. Mr Bayley offered a substitute abolishing all provisions of law for the payment of volunteer soldiers, and the expenses of trainings, militia musters, &c., or in fact to kill the volunteer militia of this State. This amendment was supported by Messrs. Bayley of Boston, Taylor of Granby, Dixon of Webster, Gifford of Provincetown, and Giles of Boston, who all declaimed against the sinfulness of sustaining the militia, together with ten thousand other countenanced evils attendant upon our militia trainings, ruining young men by scores, &c.

The amendment of Mr Bayley was rejected by a vote of 15 to 110, after which the bill passed to a third reading.

Thursday, April 9.

In the Senate was discussed the House bill raising the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. An amendment was adopted fixing the salaries at $1800.

In the House the bill concerning the militia passed to be engrossed. The bill requires that each company shall not exceed sixty men and four musicians, instead of 60 men including musicians, as provided for in the present law. The artillery companies are to appear as infantry on muster days, with the exception of one company who may be nearest to the muster field, and they are to bring out their cannon.

The engrossed resolves respecting the tariff and protective policy were passed to be enacted by a vote of 17 to 37.

Friday, April 10.

In the Senate the business related to corporations.

In the House the bill to protect creditors and stockholders of corporations from loss by fraud and insolvency, and providing for the equal payment of creditors of broken banks and other insolvent corporations was taken up. A spirited discussion was elicited, after which the bill, on motion of Mr Robbins of Boston, was referred to the next General Court, or in effect indefinitely postponed.

Saturday, April 11.

In the Senate Mr Stone from the committee on the pauper laws, reported, on petition of the Mayor of Boston, for relief on account of the expense of supporting diseased foreign paupers, reference to the next general court.

In the House the bill to raise the salaries of the judges, and to destroy the retrenchment of 1843, was debated at length, and was finally ordered to be engrossed—yeas 107, nays 94.

Congress.

Monday, April 6.

In the Senate the "godlike Daniel" made his long announced speech on the North Eastern Boundary.

In the House an hour and a half was spent in receiving resolutions, bills, and so forth, from committees, and then the Cumberland road bill was taken up in committee of the whole.

Tuesday, April 7.

In the Senate Mr Webster resumed his speech of yesterday. It was supposed he would address himself to the Oregon question, but he did not, but immediately betook himself to a statement of circumstances in regard to the Caroline affair.—*He justified the destruction of the Caroline*, except so far as it took place on American ground.

In the House the sum of the proceedings was, that the Cumberland road bill was rejected—ayes 77, noes 103. The land clause was first stricken out by a decided vote.

The House next went into committee of the whole and took up the Senate bill for raising one regiment of mounted riflemen.

Wednesday, April 7.

In the Senate General Cass rose to ask the indulgence of the Senate, a moment, while he made some comment on the letter yesterday read by Mr Webster, from Mr Wheaton.

Mr Webster produced and read the letter at Mr Cass' request.

In the House the bill to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen to protect emigrants to Oregon, was further discussed—the question debated being chiefly on Mr Levin's amendment to restrict the enlistments under the bill to native citizens.

Thursday, April 9.

In the Senate, the resolution of Mr Clayton, calling for further correspondence about the Oregon, was taken up. Messrs. Atchison, Clayton and Calhoun supported it. Messrs. Sevier and Allen opposed it.

After which Mr Mangum spoke on the question of notice. He contended that the subject belonged to the treaty-making power, and that *Congress had nothing to do with it!*

In the House Mr C. J. Ingersoll offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information respecting the disposition of the secret service money, during the term of the last administration, particularly to the sums expended in relation to the north-eastern boundary.

Friday, April 10.

In the Senate, Mr Fairfield made a few remarks in relation to the N. E. Boundary. Mr Webster had said there were not fifty intelligent men in Maine, who did not approve of the Ashburton treaty, and Mr Fairfield thought it would not be doing justice to his constituents to hear such assertions and not refute them. He then went on to show the disadvantages resulting to Maine from that treaty—disadvantages which, in his opinion, were not compensated for by the equivalents she had received. Maine had acquiesced in the treaty, but she had never been satisfied with it.

Mr Webster maintained that it was as good a treaty as she had any right to expect.

In the House Mr Dixon made a speech in favor of Mr Webster.

Mr Yancy, of Alabam, followed, and in a speech of nearly an hour, repeated his animadversions upon Mr Webster.

The motion to reconsider was then laid upon the table and the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate "to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen and establish military stations on the route to Oregon." The bill was debated for two hours, when the committee rose and reported the bill and amendment to the House. One requiring the officers to be taken from the army was adopted by a vote of 89 to 82, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 11.

In the Senate Mr Jarnigan offered a resolution calling for information of the President on the Webster case.

Mr Clayton's resolution was adopted.

In the House the bill to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen, &c. was passed.

The rest of the day was spent on the private Calendar.

License Cases.—We had the opportunity of hearing, this week, some of the evidence in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Ward presiding, on one or two of the License cases. It is astonishing, and as the learned Judge remarked in his charge to the jury, it is one of the crying sins of the times, that men will take the oath of God upon them, and commit the vilest perjury when called to testify in these cases. It is only a strong and convincing proof of the deep moral debasement which almost always follows from the contaminating influence of aloholic drink and those who vend it upon the poor victims of indulgence.

It is surprising, and were it not for the melancholy feelings produced by witnessing such debasement, it would be amusing to see the miserable evasions, shuffling and downright falsehood which drop from the foul mouths where the "enemy that steals away the brains," has so often entered.

These witnesses usually have very short memories. If they know anything, they never know it certain. Something like the following dialogue between Mr Nelson the County Attorney, and one of these witnesses, will show our meaning.

Mr N. Have you ever drank spirituous liquor in Austin Burn's Restorator?

Witness. Yes, I have drank something there.

Was it spirituous liquor?

It tasted something like it.

What liquor did it taste like?

It tasted something like gin.

Was it gin?

I—don't know. It tasted like it.

Have you any doubt it was gin?

It tasted something like it.

Have you any doubt about it? Answer that.

[After a pause] No.

When was it you bought this gin?

I don't know.

Was it within a year?

I don't know—it might have been. I can't tell the exact time.

Was it within six months?

I can't tell—it might have been.

Was it within three months?

Well, I don't know—it might have been.

Was it within two months?

It might have been; I can't tell.

Have you any doubt but that you drank in that restorator within two months?

Perhaps I did; I don't know.

Have you any doubt about it?

No.

Who did you pay for it? was it Burns?

No it was a man.

Who was the man?

I don't know, he tends there.

Who is he? Answer me that.

They call him Captain.

Can you tell me his name?

I believe his name is Allen.

Don't you know his name is Allen?

Yes.

Thus it is only in this way that the simplest fact is wrung out of them, and frequently the peremptory order of the Court is required to make them disgorge their testimony.—*Danvers Courier.*

Western Travel.—From this day, Wednesday, the afternoon train for Worcester and Springfield will leave the station at Lincoln street, Boston, at 5 o'cl'k. In addition to the morning and afternoon trains, there will be an Express train for through passengers only, to commence running this, Wednesday evening. It will leave Boston at quarter before eight, and will run through to Albany, without stopping, except for fuel and water, arriving at Albany at 4 o'clock in the morning. The return trains will leave Albany at 7 1-2 in the evening, and will arrive in Boston at 4 o'clock. The fare through in this train will be $3.

We have received no answer to the Enigmas in our last. Can any one answer it? We will give you another chance next week.

Brighton Market.—*Monday, Apr.* 13.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser.]

At Market, 345 Beef Cattle, 25 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 400 Sheep, and 3000 Swine. 200 Beef Cattle and nearly all the Swine came over the Western Railroad, and 200 Beef Cattle are expected by Railroad next week. The quality of the Beef Cattle was very superior. We quote to correspond with last week.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Sales of extra at 6 50; first quality $6 ;—second $6 25 a 5 50 a 5 75; third 4 75 a $5 50.

Working Oxen—$63, $73, $80, $85 and $92.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $20, $23, $28, and $32.

Sheep—Sales at $3 25, 3 50, $4 and 4 25.

Swine—Lots to peddle at 4 1-2 and 5 1-2c; large Barrows 4 3-4 and 5c; at retail from 5 to 6 1-2c.

[Retail Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump,	20 a 25	West'n do lb	8 1-2 a 9
do tub, lb	14 a 20	Lard, best, lb	8 1-2 a 9
Cheese, new		Do. West'n.	
milk, lb	8 a 10	keg, per lb	8 1-2 a 9
do 4 meal	4 a 6	Veal, lb	6 a 11
Eggs, dozen	13 a 15	Calves, whole	5 a 8
Beef, fresh, lb	6 a 12	Lamb, lb	4 a 12
do salted, lb	6 a 7	Mutton, lb	4 a 12 1-2
do smoked	8 a 9	Sheep, whole	3 a 8
Hogs, whole	5 a 6 1-4	Chickens, lb	10 a 16
Pork, fresh	8 a 10	Turkeys, lb	10 a 14
do salted	7 1-2 a 8	Pigeons, doz	
Boston Hams,		Geese, Mon'l	1 00 a 125
per lb	9 1-2 a 10		

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, swt.		Turnips, bush	50
bushel	a	Onions, bunch	3 1-2 a 4
Potatoes, pk	25 a	Beets, bush	a 75
Cabbages,		Beans, "	1 72 a 2 00
dozen	75 a 1 25	Parsley, box	a 6
Squashes, lb	3 a 4		

FRUIT.

Quinces, none		Apples, bush	1 00 a 150
Cranberries,	4 00 a 4 50	Pears, bush	
Chestnuts,	2 50 a 3 00	Apples, d'd lb	6 1-2
Shellbarks,	1 37 a 1 62	Oranges, box	2 50 a 3 00
Grapes, Ham-		Lemons, box	2 75 a 3 00
burg, lb		Figs, lb	10 a 12

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs	12 a 13	Cheese, best,	
Tub, best, ton	13 a 16	pr ton	8 a 8 1-2
Shipping do		Common, do	5 a 6
pr ton	9 a 11	Eggs, 100 doz	11 a 11

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, bbl	2 75a3 25	bunches,	2 50a3 00
Beets, bbl	1 00a1 25	Pickles, bbl	4 00a5 00
Carrots, bbl	1 00a1 25	Peppers, bbl	3 00a9 00
Potatoes, bbl	1 50a1 75	Mangoes, bbl	3 00a10 00
Onions, 100			

LEATHER.—[Wholesale Prices.]

Phil. best, lb	20a22	N.Y.red, l't	14a15
Do country,	19a20	Do do he'vy	13a14
Balt. city tan	20a21	East. sligh't	14a15
Do dry hide	17a18	Do dry hide	12a14

HIDES.—[Wholesale Prices.]

B. Ayres, dry		African,	10a16
hide, lb	12a12 1-2	*Calcutta cow,*	
Pernam. d.s	8 1-2a9 1-2	g. salted	80a1 10
Rio Grande	12a13	Do dry	40a70
W. Indian	9 1-2a10		

☞ Among the most distressing maladies are those which internal remedies fail to alleviate, spinal affections, ague in the face, and a catalogne of other similar ills to which humanity is subject. A variety of nostrums are advertised as panaceas for these painful visitations, but one article we know, if not infallible, is at least almost so, in effecting a cure—we allude to *Hunt's Liniment*, which is certified for its healing qualities, by the most eminent men in the medical profession, as well as by a host of most respectable persons who have experienced its benefits. The cures it has accomplished partake so much of the marvellous, that one's faith is taxed in giving credence to them; but we are assured that even incipient deformity has been checked,—and we believe the fact to be beyond controversy. In that dreadful disease, Rheumatism, the application of the Liniment has never failed to give relief to the sufferer; indeed in all cases where an external remedy can be effectual, this has been found eminently so. The Proprietor is a highly respectable gentleman, occupying a responsible station under government, and this fact may be considered a guarantee, that the Liniment is not to be classed among the prevailing charlatanry of the day. It is sold by most of the respectable Druggists throughout the country.

The Liniment is sold by

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.

Wanted!

3 THOUSND feet first rate Butternut Boards, in exchange for Furniture or cash.

A. H. LONGLEY.

Palmer Depot, April 1. 12

JUST PUBLISHED!

GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT!

First American, from the tenth English Edition.—Self-Management and cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. By W. T. Buchan, M. D. of London, England. With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Lungs.

Price only 25 Cents.

THIS work contains a brief and distinct description of the *Anatomy of the Chest and Lungs*—an outline of Dr. Buchan's *highly successful* method of treating Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Consumption—an account of his *new and powerful remedy*—and directions for *self-management and cure*, adapted to popular use.

It is the result of nearly twenty years' practice and experiment in the city of London, and the combined experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age—forming a perfect Manual of medical knowledge and advice in relation to the anatomy of the Lungs, the signs, symptoms, treatment and cure of Pulmonary Complaints.

This Work and the treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest possible esteem in Great Britain, as the extracts from public journals, which are given in the appendix, will abundantly show. Dr. Buchan truly declares, that with this simple Guide, *"a consumptive patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice."*

Published by D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.

Price 25 cents per copy—the usual discount to the trade.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by the dealers in medicine generally. 12

MARRIAGES.

In Brookfield, 6th inst., by Rev. Mr Tatem, Mr Hartwell Hobbs to Miss Josephine A. Clark.

In Westminster, March 31st, by Rev. Mr Lincoln Mr Oliver L. Bennett of Ware Village, to Miss Caroline Field.

DEATHS.

In Brimfield 9th inst., of consumption, Miss Susan, daughter of Capt. Jacob and Mrs. Levina Nichols, aged 23 years. Cut down in the morning of life,—but died in hope of a glorious immortality.

In Belchertown 9th inst., Francis Looney, son of Wm. and Mary Gailey, aged 2 years. Printers in Worcester please copy.

Gone is one of the loved ones,
Laid in the still cold ground—
Thy hand O God has sped this dart,
And called our darling home.

In Spencer, Joseph Bemis, Esq., 86.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Oliver B. Morris, Esq., Judge of Probate for the County of Hampden, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, except such as is by law exempted from attachment of Asa M. Knight, of Brimfield in said County, an insolvent debtor, and of his books deeds and papers. All persons who have any of said Knight's goods or effects or are indebted to him, are forbidden by law to pay or deliver the same to any person, except the subscriber or the assignee or assignees, who shall be chosen. All transfers of property by said Knight are also forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Knight, will be holden at the office of George B. Morris, in Springfield, on the 27th day of April inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of proving their claims and choosing an assignee.

JAMES BROWN, Dep. Sh'ff.

April 12th, 1846. 14-2t

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of J. S. & C. D. BAILEY, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment to J. S. Bailey, who is authorized to settle the accounts of said firm.

J. S. BAILEY,
C. D. BAILEY.

Palmer Depot, April 3, 1846.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE subscriber having purchased of C. D. Bailey his interest in the late firm, will continue to manufacture all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

He tenders his thanks to the customers for their heretofore liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. J. S. BAILEY.

Palmer Depot, April 3, 1846. 14-6t

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY a boy 16 or 17 years of age, as an apprentice. 14 J. S. BAILEY.

GEORGE H. HUDSON & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN ALL THE VARIETIES OF

English, German, French and American

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, & Vesting.

—*ALSO*—

In ready made clothing, and Gents' furnishing goods, at the

Merchants' Exchange Clothing Establishment,

WARE VILLAGE, MASS. 13

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of F. C. MERRICK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment. F. C. Merrick, is authorised to receive payments of all demands due the late firm.

F. C. MERRICK,
F. M. CAREW.

Palmer Depot, April 1, 1846. 13

M. A. NEEDHAM,

HAS just returned with the latest Spring Fashions, for

Dresses, Hats, Caps,

from Springfield, Hartford, Broadway, N. Y. Also, a case of Dress Caps, from Broadway, N. Y.—something entirely new. Laces, Ruche, Tarleton muslins, Tinsel Flowers for the Hair, Slides for Sashes, Shawl Pins, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to repairing old Straw and Tuscan. 12-4t

Palmer Depot, April 1st.

CARPENTER & JOBBING SHOP.

THE subscriber having opened a new Carpenter and Jobbing Shop, near Palmer Depot, on the first of April next, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line of business, with which he may be favored. He designs to finish after the latest and most approved style of

Architecture, Drafts, Plans, and Elevations,

executed with neatness. Also, Bills of Timber and Lumber. All work entrusted to his hands will be done with despatch and in a

WORKMANLIKE MANNER,

and by attention to business and faithfulness in the performance of all orders, he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

7-3m N. W. PRIME.

Wanted Immediately.

AT GEO. H. HUDSON & CO'S, Merchants' Exchange Clothing Establishment, 8 or 10 *first rate Tailoresses*, to whom first rate wages will be paid, and steady employment given. 13-3t

Ware, April 7, 1846.

Hams,

DRIED BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.—all for sale low at the depot store.

McGILVRAY & CO.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Palmer Depot, April 1st, 1846.

Adams Ellen S	Kingsbury N
Butter Warren	Lyman J. E
Bishop Marshall	Lisbon Henrietta
Beard Andrew	Moore John
Bliss Miss Eliza	May David
Brooks Mrs Charlotte	McKean Joseph
Chase Abner	Mead Dr W B
Chapin Miss Clarissa	Moulton Orson
Clifford Mortimer E	Nichols F D
Cooly Miss Mary B	Smith S W
Fenton Elvira M	Skinner Mrs Harriet
French Samuel	Shaw Samuel D
Fisk Abel	Smith Moses G
Foster Charles D	Weld E P
Fowle S	Wheeler Wm
Harrington Joab	Wood J D 2
Hannum David B	Wardwell Hannah
Jackson Lucy Ann	Whitman J S
Kibbe Harlem	Young Mrs Adelia A
Kimball Charles	

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say *Advertised.*

JOHN BOWLES, P. M.

THE PILES!

A Cure for Life Guarantied!

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY

For the Cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder: Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an *Internal Remedy*—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 3 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain and permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the *Electuary* was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation and Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

Impurities of the Blood.—For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the skin and Scrofulus affections; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's *Electuary* is entirely unrivalled.

To Married Ladies.—Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all Inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

Cure For Life Guarantied.—The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, *no change in diet necessary.* If taken according to the directions *a cure for life is guarantied.*

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by the dealers in medicine generally. 12

Goods! Goods!!

JUST received at the depot store, a large and well selected stock of rich and fashionable

Dry Goods!

Among which may be found beautiful Hair Corded Cashmeres, Crape de Cyrris—all new and splendid goods for Ladies' dresses, De Laines, repped, twilled and plain in every variety of style, color and price. Also a fresh stock of very beautiful dress Silks, an immense stock of calico Prints—comprising some very rich all of which are of entirely new style.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings and Burlaps. Counterpanes all sizes and qualities.

To our stock of Carpetings, we would call the attention of all wishing to purchase—as it is the largest and comprises more desirable patterns than any other stock in the county,—and will be sold cheaper than can be bought at any other concern.

The above goods have all been manufactured and imported expressly for the spring trade of 1846, and have been purchased at such prices, as will not only place us beyond the reach of competition, but will enable us to give better bargains than have heretofore been had or found in the county of Hampden.

McGILVRAY & CO.

HARD WARE, GLASS, NAILS, &C.

THE subscriber is receiving his spring supply of Hard Ware, Tools, and every article in the Hard Ware line, which will be sold at Hartford and Poston prices, with the difference of freight only.—Also, Prouty's

CELEBRATED BOSTON PLOUGHS,

which go ahead of any Plough as to workmanship, easy draught, &c., doing the work well. For sale at manufacturer's prices.

Also, constantly on hand a splendid article of

PICKER & LACE LEATHER,

for manufacturers. S. C. BEMIS.

Exchange Building, Main street.

Springfield, March 20, 1846. 11-3t

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CARPETINGS AND FEATHERS,

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE,

Drugs, Medicines, and Paints,

W. GOODS & GROCERIES,

Flour, Salt, Lime, &c., &c.,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

A. BLODGETT,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

3 DOORS WEST OF THE PALMER HOTEL,

North side of the Railroad,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Watches and Clocks of all kinds carefully repaired and warranted.

J. D. BARBER,

Fashionable Tailor,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Garments made in the best style and warranted to fit.

Particular attention is paid to cutting where the Garment is to be made out of the shop.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 12, 1846.

VALUABLE REMEDY.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.

THIS CELEBRATED EXTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Rheumatism, Cramps, Affections of the Spine, Pains in the Back and Chest, Swelled Limbs, Croup, Ague in the Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Issues, Ulcerated Sores, Salt Rheum, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Weakness in the Ankles, Nervous Diseases, Contraction of the Muscles, Burns, Corns, and Frosted Feet, is now almost universally acknowledged to be one of the Wonders of the World, and the BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY NOW KNOWN. And as a proof of the great celebrity which this remedy has attained, the following certificate, from gentlemen of the highest respectability, is offered. There has never yet been discovered an external remedy which has proved so universally successful in all cases where it has been applied.

Sing, Sing, May 13, 1845.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have used Mr George E. Stanton's External Remedy, called HUNT'S LINIMENT, and have proved it to be fully equal to the character it gives it. Its healing properties are truly extraordinary; and we most confidently recommend it as one of the safest and most certain external remedies that has yet been discovered.

Caleb Roscoe, Editor Westchester Herald.
Isaac Birdsall, Inspector M. P. State Prison.
Albert Lockwood, Judge Court Common Pleas.
James Locke, the extensive Horticulturist.
James B. Swain, Editor H. R. Chronicle.
M. Churchill, Principal of the celebrated Boarding School for Boys.
Samuel F. Reynolds, Supreme Court Commissioner.
R. R. Yoris, District Attorney.
Theodosius Clark, Pastor M. E. Church.
Robert Wiltse, late Agent M. P. State Prison.
Aaron Ward, late Member of Congress.
Munson L. Lockwood, Clerk of the County.
Wm. H. Feck, Agent M. P. State Prison.
B. C. Morse, Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Benjamin Moore,	Samuel Trowbridge,
Abraham Kipp,	Pierre Van Cortland,
Stephen Marshall,	Abraham Miller,
John Stran,	Gilbert Miller,
Philip G. Yan Wack,	Edmund Blunt,
	Benjamin Washburn.

The following letter from the highly eminent Physician which has been attached to the Mount Pleasant State Prison for many years, is the best evidence of the value of this celebrated Liniment:—

Sing Sing, Dec. 26, 1844.

My Dear Sir.—I received your note of yesterday, asking my opinion in relation to Hunt's Liniment, as prepared by Mr George E. Stanton. Knowing its composition, and having frequently used it, I can commend it to you as a safe External Remedy, and, in my opinion, the best Liniment now in use

Very truly and respectfully yours,
A. K. HOFFMAN, M. D.

Col. Pierre Van Cortland, Croton Manor.

I fully concur in the above opinion.
WM. N. BELCHER, M. D.

☞ Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all the principal Druggists and store-keepers throughout the country.

CAUTION.—Although this External Remedy has been but a short time before the public, counterfeiters have deemed it worth while to palm off a base and worthless article as the genuine. Be sure that each bottle has stamped on it the following: "Hunt's Liniment, prepared and sold by G. E. Stanton, Sing-Sing, N. Y." None other is genuine.

GEORGE E. STANTON.

Sing-Sing, June 5, 1845. 2-1y

AGENTS.—G. W. Callener, East Longmeadow; Samuel Leach, Wilbraham; Shaw & Chapman, So. Wilbraham; Norcross & Converse, Monson; J. C. Royce & Co. Wales; Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; D. F. McGilvray & Co. Palmer Depot.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber informs the public, that he still continues to manufacture

Bonnets & Artificial Flowers,

in all their varieties suitable for the spring trade.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine previous to purchasing elsewhere. Bonnets repaired at the shortest notice. E. P. TUCKER.

Belchertown, March 23d, 1846. 11-6t

Table Cutlery.

THE undersigned having now in store a complete assortment of Knives and Forks, &c., they would invite those persons who are about commencing house-keeping, to call and examine the above goods, in connection with their extensive stock of Feathers, Carpetings, Crockery, Glass Ware, together with nearly all requisite furnishing goods.

McGILVRAY & CO.

Silks! Silks!!

LADIES wishing for Rich Silks in a great variety of colors and qualities, are assured their wishes will be satisfied, and at as low prices as can be found at any store in the State. We solicit your examination at the depot cheap store.

McGILVRAY & CO.

Fish.

PRIME Salmon, Mackerel, Halibut, Sword and Cod Fish, for sale at the Depot Store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

Molasses.

12 HHDS. superior Molasses, for sale low at the Depot Store, by McGILVRAY & CO.

500 GALLS. Eng. Linseed Oil, for sale at the Depot store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

---

50 China Tea Setts.

OF new styles, for sale low at the Depot store, by McGILVRAY & CO.

3000 LBS. TOBACCO, of the most approved brands, for sale by

McGILVRAY & CO.

White Lead.

GROUND AND DRY in various qualities, for sale at the Depot store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

COFFEE.

OLD JAVA, St. Domingo, Portocabello, Ground and unground Coffee, for sale low at the Depot Store, by McGILVRAY & CO.

RAISINS.

BOX AND CASK RAISINS, of nice quality, for sale low at the Depot Store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

Mirrors!

A LARGE lot just received and for sale low, at the depot store. McGILVRAY & CO.

Gentlemen!

CAN buy nice Calf Boots cheaper at the depot store, than at any other establishment in town.

McGILVRAY & CO.

Look to this Ladies.

JUST received at the depot store, Shaded Twist, Steel Beads, Rings, Drops and Tassels. Also a large lot of Berlin Zephyn Worsteds, Canvass and Canvass patterns for embroidery.

9 McGILVRARY & CO.

Spices.

CITRON, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon and other spices, for sale low at the Depot Store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

Flour! Flour!

200 BBLS. best brands Flour, now in store and for sale low by

McGILVRAY & CO.

Grass Seeds.

McGILVRAY & CO. offer for sale
5000 lbs Clover Seed;
200 bush Timo. seed;
50 bush Red Top.
Also, all kinds of Garden seeds.

Spoons! Spoons!

JUST received an assortment of Table, Tea, Salt and Mustard Silver Spoons. Also, Plated, Britannia do., do. McGILVRAY & CO.

POT SH for sale at the depot store.

McGILVRAY & CO.

POETRY.

The following lines are said to be the production of Robert Burns, although not found in his works. They are inscribed to a HAND ORGAN, and are written only from memory.

Out on your noise, ye blasted wight,
That break me slumbers ilky night,
A grinding your tunes for very spite,
Through thick and thin;
You'd make a christian
Swear outright to hear your din.

There is na music in your din,
With sic a discord ye begin,
Ye jar the very windows in;
Why, tortured tune,
If murder be a deadly sin,
You'll rue it soon.

Could ye but ken the pangs I feel,
To lay and list your cursed squeal
Ye wad na grind another peal
So harsh and deep,
But gang in pity to the deil
And let me sleep.

To please the deil, old Orpheus played
And for his wife in fid'ling paid;
On dolphin's tail Orion rode the billows stripping;
Baith drew the oaks from hill to glade,
By dint of piping.

But ye wad do things greater still,
Your noise would drown a water mill;
You'd scare the woods and split the hills,
Sae great your power,
And any mortal wight, you'd kill half an hour.

But if ye had na prayer nor spell,
Nor winna stop that croaking yell,
For a poor bard to sing or tell,
Or any boon,
I'll try if brick batts
Can't avail to change your tune.

'Twas night in good St. Bernard's hall,
And winter held his sway,
And round their fire the monks recall
The perils of the day;

Their fruitless search, 'mid storm and blast,
Some traveler to befriend;
And with the tale of perils past,
A hymn of praise they blend.

When loud at their monastic gate
The Dog was heard to moan;
Why doth he wander forth so late,—
Unguided and alone?—

Long on the dreariest Alpine height
Inured to bold pursuit,
His shaggy coat with frost-work white,
In rushed the lordly brute.

And crouching at his master's feet
A burden strange he laid,
A beauteous babe, with aspect sweet,
Close wrapp'd in silken plaid.

For The Sentinel.

Enigma.

I am composed of 9 letters.
My 7, 3, 8, 9, is the name of a wild animal;
My 9, 3, 5, 7, is what most people do;
My 1, 4, 3, is of great use to all;
My 2, 8, 5, 7, is the name of a mineral;
My 6, 8, 7, is a nick name;
My 9, 3, 4, is a latin word;
My 9, 8, 3, 2, is done at the depot;
My 2, 3, 1, 6, is not very highly prized by butchers;
My 7, 8, 1, 9, is found in most private communications;
My 2, 1, 6, 7, is very plenty out west;
My 1, 6, 7, 9, 3, was a British Spy;
My whole is a name with which you are all familiar. G. H. N.

☞ An answer is requested.

Arithmetical Question.

A circular garden contains 2 acres, required the length of a stone wall which will enclose it? W. D. M.

☞ An answer is requested.

HUMOROUS.

HOOSIER WEDDING.—The ceremony of tying the nuptial knot is very much simplified in the Hoosier State, as the following scene will show:—

"What is your name, sir?"
"Matty."
"What is your name, Miss?"
"Polly."
"Matty, do you love Polly?"
"No mistake."
"Polly, do you love Matty?"
"Well, I reckon."
"Well, then,
I pronounce you man and wife
All the days of your life."

APT REPLY.—An honest son of Erin, green from his peregrinations, put his head into a lawyer's office, and asked the inmate—

"And what do you sell here?"

"Blockheads!" replied the limb of the law.

"Och then, to be sure," said Pat, "it must be a good trade, for I see but one left."

NOT LOST.—"Plase your honor, is a thing lost when you know where it is?" said an Irish footman to his master.

"To be sure not, you booby."

"Oh! thank your honor for that, the devil a harm then," said Pat, "for the new copper ta-kettle's at the bottom of the well."

WITTY RETORT.—"Don't stand there loafing," said a professor to three students, standing where they shouldn't. "We're not loafing," said Nat; "there are only three of us, and it takes *leaven* to make a loaf."

Consequential airs are unbecoming.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New York Emporium.

Stables for Horses.

As all farmers keep horses, they should know how to lodge them, and do it well. We propose to give our views of what should be a good stable. Light and ventilation are of the first importance. If they are not lighted at all, the horse's eyes are so weakened that he cannot endure light when exposed to it, and the longer the confinement the greater the inability; but it is equally important to light properly. Many a horse has been blinded by the improper admission of light, or its exclusion. The window admitting it should not be placed before the horse. A stream of light coming in through a small aperture, and especially if from the direction of the sun, tries the eye most severely—the smaller the window and the larger the stable, the worse the effect. If the light come in directly in front, then by contrast the space before the horse on which the light does not fall is dark, and the eyes is rendered incapable of adapting itself to the faint light on the places where the light does not directly fall, by reason of the contraction of the pupil. In the dark or twilight, the pupil is dilated; in the light contracted; and the more intense the light, the greater the contraction. For these reasons, the light should not strike the eye in front when the horse is in the stable.—If the window be in front of the horse, he is constantly gazing out at it, and thus prevented taking his rest properly. Again, the light should not come in from one side, as one eye is dilated, and the other contracted. This is in the end leads to different capacities of the two eyes.

The light should enter the stable at the rear of the horse. In single rowed stables this is very easily arranged where the stable will admit it, by bringing in the light from the opposite side from the stalls; but this cannot be done in double rowed stables. In such there is but one way to light them properly, and that is from the roof. But the admission of light in this manner is the best in all stables. The light is diffused and subdued; it reaches every part of the stables. The horse cannot look out. The eyes are dilated and contracted alike. The aperture above not only lights the stables, but assists greatly in their ventilation.

Horses have eyes defective and liable to derangement as well as man. Hence shying and various defects in horses growing out of their vision. Then care should be taken not to increase the difficulty. It is said that horses thrive best in the dark!—When a horse is brought from a dark stable to the open air, he sees indistinctly; he stares; carries his head high and steps high. Well, if he fats more rapidly, he grows blind at the same time. Dark stables are always dirty; for lazy men will not clean out what is not seen. Dark stables are the resort of the *dishonest* dealer to cover defects. A stable at best is a bad restraint upon a horse; then make it as good as possible. Let not the horse be blinded as well as injured otherwise.

The window should be large, and made to open and shut, and so arranged as to light the whole stable equally. Such windows serve a double purpose—they give light and sweeten and purify the air.

Corn Planting.

Extract of a letter from Geo. Blessing, Frederick co., Md.—"From the scantiness of the corn crop last year, and in many places its almost entire failure, it may not be amiss to look back and try if we cannot detect some cause beside the summer drought that has been the cause of this scantiness of that valuable grain. I will give you a short sketch of my system of planting corn; not that I wish any person to abandon his system and adopt mine, but I would like to hear from any man who plants his corn as I do mine—if he has ever missed a crop in a dry summer. I can say without the fear of contradiction, that I never have; and the manner in which I plant is simply this:—I prepare my ground well first: then I take best of seed, and put five or six grains in each hill. This will obviate the necessity of re-planting, as I always have plants enough in each hill. As soon as the corn is high enough to run the harrow over it, I do so, and follow the harrow with sufficient hands to uncover and thin the corn, leaving two stalks in each hill. By dropping five or six grains in a hill, there is always two or three of that number that are as large again as the balance—consequently I have a fine choice of strong plants, that I let stand, and my corn is always regular and strong; whereas by the old system of dropping two or three grains, the farmer is compelled, if there is a weak stock in a hill, to let it stand, and of course he has short stock and on corn. I always like to plant directly north and south, as the corn planted in that way will stand the drought better. I would only say that I cultivate second rate land, and my crop will yield me twenty-five bushels to the acre at least, while many that farm first rate land would not get ten bushels to the acre."—*Cultivator.*

Immense amounts of wheat and flour are now finding their way, as the navigation opens, to New York, from the West.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rules for Ladies.

NOTES AND CARDS OF INVITATION.

Invitations should be sent in the name of the lady of the house.

The usual form is simply "Mrs —— requests the pleasure of Mr and Mrs ——'s company on —— ——." The evening, the date of the evening, and if the party is *small* the hour, is then inserted.

If the daughters and sons of the family are invited, a separate note is sent to the Misses ——, and another to the Messieurs ——.

The answer should be "Mr and Mrs ——, accept with pleasure Mrs ——'s invitation for Thursday evening next;" (or whatever evening it may be;) the date of the day in which the answer is written on the left hand, at the bottom of the note.

If a refusal is sent it should be expressed as follows: "Mr and Mrs —— regret that it will not be in their power to accept Mrs ——'s invitation for Thursday evening next," the date as before.

Replies or invitations couched in unusual forms of speech, (unless the party is a very small and sociable one) denote a want of breeding.

A note of invitation or reply is always enclosed in an envelope.

Sealing wax should be of fancy colors or if a wafer is used, it must be a transparent one, designed for ladies' notes.

If a lady invites another lady whom she has never visited, she encloses her card.

Invitations should be answered within two days. If you send an acceptance, and, when the appointed day arrives, are unable to attend, be sure to despatch an excuse bfore evening.

Printed cards are issued when the ball is large. For a fancy ball the invitations are sent out three weeks before-hand.—For a large a ball ten or seven days—for small ones five days, and for parties three and two.

Never invite only one day before your party takes place, unless you give the invitation in person.

For invitations use finely glazed and gilt edged paper, perfectly unadorned unless with the stamp of your crest or initials.

BOWING AND OTHER SALUTATIONS.

It is bad taste to courtesy in the street and is equally bad taste to bow stiffly. A slight bend of the body, at the same time that you incline the head, forms the most graceful and affable salutation.

A smile is natural on meeting a friend and if it is necessary to bow coldly to an acquaintance, it is quite as well not to bow at all.

A gentleman should always lift his hat entirely from his head on saluting a lady—unless he does this, his salutation deserves no return.

Bows should be mutual and made at the same moment, but when they are unavoidably otherwise, the lady should bow first to the gentleman as a token that she permits him to recognize her. If she does not do so, he is not at liberty to salute her, and runs the risk of finding his salutation unanswered.

Low courtesies are now entirely obsolete, unless you are courtesying to a very old lady—then, as a mark of respect, you may bend lower than usual.

On entering a ball-room, your courtesy to the lady of the house should be a little more marked than it is when you are making a morning visit.

When a lady is introduced to you, you may say, "I am very happy to make your acquaintance, but there are few cases where this remark can be addressed with propriety to a gentleman from a lady. It is always a favor for him to be presented to her, therefore the pleasure should be on his side.

"I am happy to see you," is a very usual expression on greeting a visiter.

A few Hints to keep away Hard Times.

Rise early in the morning, and be diligent during the day in attending to our business, and not worry ourselves by our neighbor's concerns.

Instead of following the fashions of Europe, let us cultivate a spirit of independence, and decide for ourselves, how our coats, hats and boots shall be made.

Keep out of the streets, unless business calls us to transact that which we cannot do in our stores, shops or dwellings.

By all means keep away from drinking and gambling houses.

When we buy an article of clothing, study commendable economy, at the same time get a good article, and when made take particular care of it, and wear it out regardless of any change of fashion. Fashion is a great tyrant, and men are fools to be slaves to it.

Stay at home nights improve our studies by reading, writing, or instructive conversation, and retire to our beds at an early hour.

Be kind to our relatives, obliging to our friends, and charitable to all.

Passion and reason are a kind of civil war within us, and as the one or other hath dominion, we are either good or bad.

A Poem.

Give ear to me ye sons of men,
Why stand you gazing round my bed,
You all must die the lord knows when,
And be among the silent dead.
Though now in health you all must die,
And turn to dust as well as I.

When from my maker's hand I came,
The seeds of death in me were sown,
Which will dissolve my mortal frame,
Soon as the bloom of life is blown.
Behold me on a dying bed,
Forget me not when I am dead.

The seeds of grace have since been sown,
And rooted well within my soul,
Which being ripe and fully grown,
How sweetly on the moments roll.
Come welcome death and set me free,
My Savior's face I long to see.

Farewell my father kind and dear,
I wish you well with all my heart—
Farewell my mother fond and near,
For you and I must shortly part;
My Jesus calls and I must go,
And leave all earthly things below.

Farewell! my brothers young and old,
Farewell, my little sisters too,
My cheeks are pale, my hands are cold
And I must bid you all adieu.
My days are spent my race is run,
Remember me when dead and gone.

Farewell! my young companions all,
From death's arrest no age is free—
Remember this, for warning calls,
Prepare to fellow after me.
The wise, the foolish and the brave,
Must try the cold and silent grave.

Farewell my neighbors kind and free,
The happy hour is hastening on
When you will say concerning me,
That Polly Gold is dead and gone.
The like will soon be said of you,
The way of virtue then pursue.

Adieu! to all things here below,
My treasure is above the sky,
My Savior calls and I will go
And take possession by and by.
Dear Jesus come delay no more,
I long to reach the peaceful shore.

Now she is dead and cannot stir,
Her cheeks are like the fading rose,
Which of us next will follow her
The lord almighty only knows.
But this you know as well as I,
That we are mortal born to die.

Cease my beloved to complain,
Her soul is born of heavenly birth—
The dust returns to dust again,
Her voice is heard no more on earth;
But her immortal soul is gone
To put eternal glory on.

The great Creator wise and great,
Has an undoubted right to take,
He made and lent her unto you
Till he should call for her again.
He has a right to take his own,
O praise him for his blessed loan.

Remember this ye mourning friends,
Your loss is her eternal gain;
With her all sin and sorrow end,
Then cease to murmur or complain.
Her weary soul is gone to rest,
Where sin and satan can't molest.

She was a blessing here below,
A lovely kind and pleasant child,
Her soul now free from sin and woe,
Will serve its maker undefiled.
Her sleeping dust shall rest in peace,
Till sun and moon their courses cease.

How sweet and pleasant was the sound,
That thrilled upon her mortal tongue,
Now she is gone where joys abound,
And songs of nobler praise are sung.
Where peace and love and concord reign,
And Christ the judge his throne maintain.

Rejoice ye mourners here below,
That she is gone to worlds above,
Yet mourn your loss in parting so,
For she is worthy of your love.
Rejoice with grief and mourn with joy,
While solemn thoughts your minds employ.

Who can describe the joys of heaven,
Or comprehend the lord of hosts—
May honor might and praise be given,
To Father, Son and Holy Ghost.
All glory to the one in three,
And three in one eternally.

Those Eyes.

I know a maiden in our street,
Beware!
Whom 'tis dangerous to meet,
Have a care.

Her eyes are ever beaming love,
They do,—
(As blue as summer skies above,)
On you.

They visit me in sleep I ween,
Soft beaming,
And the while in Heaven I seem,
Dreaming.

Ah! the depth of those blue eyes,
Besetting,
Such electric heartfelt sighs
Begetting.

O, those eyes across the street,
Beware!
They are dangerous to meet;
Have a care.

April showers
Make May-flowers.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.
Triumphant success of

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of life

The Great English Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy, for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

Dr Buchan is a distinguished philanthropist and Elder of the society of Friends, and member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, celebrated for his valuable discoveries in the treatment of Scrofulous Consumption. The Hungarian Balsam is a purely vegetable compound, composed chiefly of a Hungarian Gum, of wonderful power in pulmonary diseases.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the worst possible cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians, as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, spitting of Blood, Pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the Lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the only source of Hope.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agents for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent Street, London, in Bottles and cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By special appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, Boston, Mass, sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by dealers in medicine generally. 11-1y

A large assortment of the most valuable

FAMILY MEDICINES!

Among which are Trull's, Norman's (Peruvian,) Ball's, Richardson's, Phelps', and Russell's Bitters. Hull's, Gardner's, Wright's, Brandreth's, Lescur's, Smith's (sugar coated,) Persian, Phinney's, Ball's, Richardson's, Phelps' (Tomato and Cough,) Gridley's, Peters', Hitchcock's, Russell's, United States and various other Pills.

Whittemore's Vegetable Syrup for Diarrhœa, &c. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, an invaluable remedy for Worms. Becannon's Pulmonary Syrup, Covert's Balm of Life, Richardson's Pectoral Balsam, Ames' Cough Syrup, Moore's Essence of Life, Down's Elixir, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Egyptian Eye Wash, Catarrh Snuff, Cheesman's Arabian Balsam, Michaux's Freckle Wash, Brandreth's and Gridley's Liniment, Opodeldoc, Sand's remedy for Salt Rheum, Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, Root's German Ointment. Griswold's, Sweet's, Essex's, Sherman's Bettis' and Hebrew Plasters.

Sherman's, Fales', and Peters' Medicated Lozenges, Castor Oil, Hot Drops, Tooth Powders, Hair Tonics, Essences, &c., &c.

Warranted Genuine, for sale by
8 A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, 1846.

Depot Cabinet Warehouse.

THE subscriber would inform his patrons that he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Cabinet Ware, and would invite all those about to purchase any article in his line to call and examine his assortment. Among which are the following—

Grecian, Work, Card, Centre & Dining

Tables; Work, Wash and Light Stands; Grecian, French and Common Bureaus; French and Common Bedsteads; Grecian, Cane and Wood seat Chairs, &c., &c. His Furniture is of the best

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP,

and his prices will be found to be as low as at any other establishment in the county. Call ann examine and satisfy yourselves.

Thankful for the liberal patronage with which he has thus far been favored, would solicit a continuance of the same.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work done at short notice. A. H. LONGLEY.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 13, 1846.

100 Packages Tea.

THE subscribers having just received a large invoice of Y. H. Ning Yong, Souc, and O. H. Tea, are now prepared to sell at Wholesale or Retail, at prices much less than ever before offered in this place. Merchants and others wishing to purchase tea by the package, are informed they can do so of us as low as they can buy in Boston, with the addition of the freight. Please call and examine for yourselves at the depot store.
6 McGILVRAY & CO.

Wanted!

LUMBER, of all kinds in exchange for goods, for which fair prices will be paid.
McGILVRAY & CO.

200 BRS. LADIES' KID SHOES, for sale low at the Depot store, by
McGILVRAY & CO.

GRAIN.

CORN, Rye and Oats, for sale at the Depot Store, by McGILVRAY & CO.

Salt.

TURK'S ISLAND, Liverpool and Dairy Salt, for sale at the Depot Store, by
McGILVRAY & CO.

Fresh Oysters!

Direct from New Haven by Railroad Express!

CONSTANTLY on hand, and furnished in any quantity at the lowest prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 14, 1846.

Woolens! Woolens!!

WISHING to close off the balance of our extensive stock of Goods adapted to the present season, will sell at a reduction from former prices, (which of course brings them very low.)—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing for wearing apparel at bargains, will please call and examine for themselves, at the depot store. McGILVRAY & CO.

This Day Received!

LINEN Table Govers, col'd, Brown and Damask. Also some very nice Woolen Covers, Tickings, Feathers, &c., all for sale low at the depot store.
McGILVRAY & CO.

Cards! Cards!

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN wishing for Visiting or Business Cards, can be supplied at short notice, with or without printing, at this office.

Brass Clocks,

OF superior quality, both alarm and common movements, beautifully cased and warranted first rate Time Keepers. For sale low by
5 A. BLODGETT.

Paper Hangings!

OF almost every style and price, just received and for sale low, at the depot store.
McGILVRAY & CO.

Glass.

WINDOW GLASS of nearly all sizes and qualities, for sale at the Depot store, by
McGILVRAY & CO.

Job Printing!

Palmer Depot Printing Establishment.

SOUTH OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD DEPOT.

The subscribers, having an extensive assortment of materials in the

Jobbing Department,

are now prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

in the neatest style, such as

CATALOGUES, HANDBILLS,
SERMONS, BILL-HEADS,
TOWN REPORTS, CIRCULARS,
TOWN RECORDS, LEGAL BLANKS,
BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, &c., &c.

Managers of Balls and Parties will be supplied at short notice, with

CARDS OF INVITATION,

in style superior to anything of the kind heretofore executed. The Materials of this Establishment are all new and of the latest City styles.

☞ All Orders for the Paper, or Job Work, sent by Mail, Stage Drivers, or otherwise, will be faithfully executed, at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The subscribers having at their command as good an assortment of Type as in the County, they flatter themselves they will receive a good share of the public patronage.

WHITTEMORE & TENNEY.
Palmer Depot, Mass, Jan. 1846.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned grateful for the past liberal patronage which they here acknowledge to have received at the hands of the public, are happy in again announcing that their

STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

is complete, and they are now as ever, ready to sell Goods at such prices as will enable them to sustain the reputation they have already secured to themselves by selling Goods *cheap*. It is not their purpose to assert that they will sell Goods less than any other concern, but nevertheless *know* that they possess facilities for selling some goods which others do not. Keeping as they do almost every article that the people require and getting a small advance on each article sold, affords them ample remuneration for their sevices, at the same time operating beneficially to the purchaser. Another thing which is very essential, which should also be taken into consideration, our goods have all been purchased during the past four months, and as every one must be aware that many goods are much lower than they formerly have been, it becomes an uncontrovertible fact that they can afford to sell at much less prices, than those who having already a stock on hand so large as will not admit of an extension at this season of the year, consequently have not availed themselves of these extra advantages. We do not pretend to say but that others are in many respects able to compete with us on prices. But at present we have confidence to believe that we can offer as great inducements to the community for trade as any other House in the country, and all who may favor us with a call are assured that they will not go away dissatisfied. For particulars see our advertisements.

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 13, 1846.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT!

FROM 375 Bowery New York, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint and Bleeding at the Lungs.

Read the following certificates.

NEW YORK, March, 6, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—I am now connected with the Democratic Advocate, Williamsburg, and am happy publicly to state, for the information of every body, the wonderful effects of your TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT, 375 Bowery, on myself. About five years since, all my acquaintances about me pronounced me to be past all hope of cure from hard consumption, which seemed to mark me as a sure victim. I had a violent cough, for six months almost incessant, preventing me from sleeping more than half an hour at a time. I had profuse night sweats, violent pain in the side and chest, expectorated largely, was greatly exhausted, and reduced almost to a skeleton. I commenced using this medicine, and in three days I felt sure of being cured, I was so much relieved by it. In my case it acted like a perfect charm. I am entirely well, and I have recommended it to hundreds since, and cheerfully do advise most sincerely all persons affected with consumption by all means to use steadily *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, 375 Bowery, and, my word for it, they will be cured. I can be seen and referred to at any time, at the office of the Democratic Advocate, Wilmington, L. I.

Yours truly, A. N. CHAPIN.

Extract, dated Orange, N. J. March 1, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—About five years since I was taken with spitting of blood, with cough. The blood was bright red color. I had two attacks, and I was cured entirely by one bottle of *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, of 375 Bowery.

(Signed) ISAAC P. BALDWIN.
Sworn to before me, the 1st day of March, 1845.
H. C. TOWNER, Com. of Deeds.

Honesdale, Penn., April 22, 1845.

Dear Doctor.—This is to certify that I have been afflicted for a number of years with a disease of the lungs, which had reduced me to the verge of the grave. All medical aid proved unavailing, and owing to the weakness of my constitution, which age had materially impaired, felt that I could not much longer baffle the disease. At this time I was recommended to try Dr. Taylor's Genuine Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. I did so, and by its efficacy can with safety say, I have been almost restored to health, as much so as the infirmities of old age would permit. All those why are afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Liver, I would especially urge to avail themselves of this sovereign remedy. This certificate can be relied upon, and comes from one of the oldest inhabitants of this town.

JOHN GARRET.

The above certificate we have the pleasure to send you, with permission to publish.

Yours truly, J. & A. SNYDER.

N. B. Price reduced. Large bottles, $1.50—small bottles, $1.00.

Agents, D. F. McGilvray & Co., Palmer Depot; George Nye, Belchertown; W. N. Packard, Monson. 1y1

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY.

N. H. Downe's Vegetable BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A MOST valuable medicine for curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding, and all diseases of the Lungs. It promotes expectoration, by which means the irritation of the Lungs is immediately stopped; and by its Balsamic properties effects a speedy cure—as can be attested by thousands of individuals in New England and the other States, (certificates shown if desired.)

For sale by A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 29, 1846. 2

Wanted!

IN exchange for goods or cash,
1000 bushels Corn;
1000 " Rye;
3000 " Oats;
for which the highest prices will be paid.
McGILVRAY & CO.

Nails.

OLD COLONY, Weymouth and Boston Nails—in assorted sizes, for sale low at the Depot Store, by McGILVRAY & CO.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR, for sale low at the Depot store, by McGILVRAY & CO.

Sugars.

BROWN HAVANNA, St. Croix, Porto Rico, New Orleans, Lump and Crushed Sugars, for sale at the Depot Store, by
McGILVRAY & CO.

Thompson's

SUPERIOR Patent Trussess, are for sale at the depot store. McGILVRAY & CO.

Lard.

FRESH LARD and Lard Oil, for sale at the Depot Store, by McGILVRAY & CO.